ABSTRACT

Background:

Microalbuminuria is an integrated marker of both kidney disease and endothelial dysfunction may be associated with global vascular risk. The purpose of the study was to assess the association of microalbuminuria with risk of nondiabetic nonhypertensive ischaemic stroke.

Aim:

To assess the severity of Acute Ischemic stroke in correlation with Micro albuminuria.To assess the duration of presence of microalbuminuria after acute ischemic stroke.To study the incidence of microalbuminuria in acute ischemic stroke.

Materials and Methods:

60 cases of recent acute ischaemic strokes clinically diagnosed and confirmed by CT scan of brain admitted to Madurai Medical College and Government Rajaji Hospital were studied. Known Diabetic and Hypertensive patients, patients without history of hypertension but with fundus changes of hypertensive retinopathy, Intracranial haemorrhage, patients who are not a known case of diabetes but with HbA1c >6.5,patients with CKD and AKI, patients with UTI, Neoplasm, females during menstrual period and pregnancy, Patients found to have macroalbuminuria at admission were excluded from the study.

Results:

Total number of 60 patients were studied, out of which male (45%)and female55%. Most of patients were in age group between 50-70 years. Mean age of presentation with microalbuminuria was50.71 years. Microalbuminuria present in 70% of cases as compared to 10% of controls. Severity of stroke was assessed by National institute of health and Stroke scale,and score was higher in presence of microalbuminuria than without microalbumunuria . Microalbuminuria also measured at one month and NIHSS stroke scale was assessed at one month.

Conclusion:

The above study shows that there is increased incidence of microalbuminuria in recent ischaemic stroke and the microalbuminuria increases with severity of stroke.

Keywords: Microalbuminuria NIHSS Scale, Ischemic stroke